

VIGIL AND BACA VEHEMENTLY DENY ANY CONNECTION WITH CONSPIRACY

Evidence Closes in Trial of Prominent Men Charged With Having Brought About Escape of Noted Prisoner.

SALAZAR HIMSELF IS NOT PLACED ON STAND

Judge Pollock Rushes Matters Through and Dramatic Scenes Are Enacted at Night Session of Court.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO MORNING JOURNAL.
Santa Fe, Dec. 17.—All the evidence in the conspiracy case was submitted by 11 o'clock tonight, when court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Judge Pollock announced that he would allow each side an hour and a half for argument.

There was a wrangle at the evening session over the translation of a telegram to Mrs. Manuel U. Vigil from El Paso, and it was finally translated both literally and liberally, the last witness on the stand being Interpreter J. P. R. Manette, who made the translation.

When the court resumed its session after supper, Trinidad C. de Baca told of his visit to Albuquerque a week after Salazar's escape, and of a visit to El Paso, where he went on a cat-tle deal.

Elfraga Baca Takes Stand.

Elfraga Baca took the stand next, and like the other defendants who had testified before him, denied that he had anything to do, directly or indirectly, with Salazar's escape. He testified that he visited Salazar twice a day while the general was in jail in Albuquerque, and that on November 24 he visited him three times. On his last visit, the witness said, he returned the prisoner that Mrs. Salazar had come up from El Paso to see him, but would not be admitted to the jail without an order from the United States marshal.

The witness denied that he told Celestino Otero to be sure to meet Trinidad C. de Baca on that day, or that he had any conversation with Otero after meeting him in the Metropolitan saloon in Albuquerque, or that he had been in El Paso saloon with Otero.

He testified that he remained at Graham Brothers saloon in Albuquerque fully an hour after he heard of Salazar's escape, and said that there was a large crowd of school teachers in the saloon at the time. He explained the telegram sent to Dr. P. de Baca at El Paso by Vigil from Albuquerque, and which Romero handed to him. The word "Nap" in the telegram, he said, stood for Napoleon, the nickname which he had among his political friends. The telegram, he said, referred to possible litigation between the Romero brothers.

Says Mail Was Opened.

Baca explained that he had for letters and telegrams sent to Romero because he discovered that his mail was being opened, presumably by government officials. He denied ever having talked to Mrs. Otero or having been nearer to her than 100 feet.

Manuel U. Vigil, upon taking the stand, emphatically denied any participation or knowledge of the conspiracy to liberate Salazar.

He said he left Albuquerque November 14 to attend court at Gallup and did not return until November 25. On November 26 he again visited Trinidad C. de Baca at his ranch, where they met Celestino Otero, but they re-

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Dec. 17.—New Mexico: Saturday and Sunday fair, not much chance to temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Maximum temperature, 42 degrees; minimum, 12 degrees; range, 30 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 24 degrees; northwest wind; clear.

received only twenty minutes. Vigil declared that there never was a tunnel or a cave under the patio of his ranch home. He described his movements from November 26 to December 1, when he went to Santa Fe. He said he owed Celestino Otero \$25 when Otero left his employ on December 25, and that for that reason he bought Otero a hat and a suit of clothes which were then consigned to the debt. Mr. Vigil admitted advising Otero to avoid Elfraga Baca, because Otero had several times attempted to kill Baca. He declared that Otero said that if Baca ever came to El Paso he would never return to Albuquerque unless so badly cut out that all the doctors in Albuquerque couldn't put him together again.

At a later date, said Mr. Vigil, he again advised Otero to let Baca alone, but per chance Otero himself he killed. "I never saw Salazar at my place," said Vigil. He declared that Mrs. Otero's testimony was false. He admitted that Mrs. Otero had asked for assistance, but said he refused to extend financial aid. He sent a letter, however, to Salazar, telling her that he could do nothing for her in El Paso, but that if she returned to Albuquerque to her mother and kin, he would direct Salazar to buy a ticket for her. He denied receiving a threatening letter from Celestino Otero, and explained the telegram sent to Dr. Romero at El Paso for Elfraga Baca.

A telegram to Mrs. Otero by Vigil, promising to assist her to make a living in Albuquerque, and also to help preserve the safety of her husband, caused a wrangle over the translation of the Spanish word signifying "protection."

Mrs. Trinidad C. de Baca was called to the stand and told of the trip with her husband November 26 to 28, and of Vigil's visit to de Baca's house in Santa Fe.

Interpreter Manette was the last witness. He translated a mysterious telegram in Spanish from El Paso to Mrs. Vigil, supposed to have been sent by Celestino Otero on January 27, 1915. The telegram was translated as follows: "I desire you to answer lettergram as to sending two hundred pounds. Answer yes or no."

RAYNOLDS TESTIFIES TO AIGLES GOOD CHARACTER

Santa Fe, Dec. 17.—"This case must be finished tomorrow," declared Judge Pollock firmly this afternoon, and in consequence a night session of the federal court was held in the trial of Elfraga Baca and others, charged with conspiracy to liberate Gen. Jose Ynez Salazar from the Bernalillo county jail.

The defendants were examined at (Continued on Page Five.)

PREPAREDNESS SHARPLY DEBATED BY REPUBLICANS

Augustus P. Gardner Declares He Will Vote for Bigger Army and Navy; Mondell Sees No Use for Them.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.
Washington, Dec. 17.—Speeches for and against an extensive military preparedness program were made in the house today by two republicans, Representatives Augustus P. Gardner of Massachusetts and Frank Mondell of Wyoming.

Mr. Gardner said he had not decided which preparedness plan he would support, but that as a member of the ways and means committee he would vote for an appropriation for one of them. He had heard, he said, that certain democrats on the committee would oppose bills to finance army and navy increases.

"If anybody thinks," he shouted, "that by taking these democrats who are opposed to the increase and adding to them the republican members they can say, 'We will not vote for anything except an increase in the tariff,' they have got to count with old Augustus."

Referring to the proposed investigations of organizations for and against preparedness, Mr. Gardner declared the committee on rules, to do its full duty, should investigate William Jennings Bryan among others to determine whether he was making money out of his preparedness.

Reading from President Wilson's recent address to congress and one he made a year ago, Mr. Mondell remarked that the president's views had changed greatly regarding preparedness.

"If the program now before us had been presented a year ago, it would have been condemned in unmeasured terms by the president himself," he said.

"Had it been presented up to now by any republican, it would have been called outrageous by all persons calling themselves democrats and many republicans as well."

He argued that the country needed more coast defenses, not battleships.

CONGRESS TAKES HOLIDAY RECESS; TARIFF DEBATE BECOMES LIVELY

Underwood Defends Law Which Places Burdens of Taxation Upon Wealth Instead of at Customs Houses

PENROSE TELLS WHAT MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED

Pennsylvania Senator Declares Country Would Now Be in Throes of Gigantic Depression but for War.

BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.
Washington, Dec. 17.—Congress adjourned tonight for the Christmas holidays after the senate had adopted the joint resolution which passed the emergency revenue law one year ago, until December 21, 1916. The senate adjourned after a lively partisan debate, by a vote of 45 to 29, democrats supporting it solidly and republicans unanimously opposing it. President Wilson signed the measure tonight.

To Re-consider January 1.

Both houses will reconvene at noon Tuesday, January 1, when the administration legislative program, including the plan for national defense, will be undertaken in earnest.

During the two weeks of the session the only important legislation was the extension of the war tax. This was done to prevent a lapse of the law December 31, next, with the understanding that the law will be taken up for amendment in order to increase the revenue as soon after the holidays as possible.

Tariff Debate Enthus.

Discussion of war revenue revision in the senate resolved itself into a tariff argument, republicans attacking the Underwood law as inadequate and condemning the general fiscal policy of the administration. Senator Underwood, of Alabama, in his first Senate speech, vigorously upheld the law which bears his name and challenged republicans to compare it with the Payne-Aldrich tariff.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, in response, said he understood it to be the administration's plan to propose further revenue legislation after the holidays and that his impression was there would be no increase of bonds to defray increased expenses of the government, including the preparedness program.

Penrose Takes Hand.

Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who led in the minority attack on the resolution, interrupted Senator Underwood's speech to draw a picture of idle men in his state during his campaign for re-election last year. He said the present prosperity in the steel business was due to the war and immense purchases by belligerent governments.

"The senate from Pennsylvania," said Senator Underwood in reply, "has made clear his belief that the depression which followed the termination of the first few months of the war was due entirely to the democratic administration, but that the present prosperity alone is due to the war."

Taxing the Wealth.

This discussion today, while not illuminating on the fiscal condition of the country, has clearly defined the issues between the two great parties on matters of legislation. Mr. Penrose says we are now committing a crime against the American people by reducing the custom house taxes and replacing them with taxation resting solely on the wealth of the country. Revenue was greater in the first year of the present tariff law, he added, than in the last year of the Payne law.

Senator Penrose insisted that the war had been a political blessing to the democratic party rather than a handicap to the successful working out of its free trade policy.

War Aids Democrats.

"The treasury deficit which is blamed on the European war," he said, "would, in my opinion, be a thousand times worse were it not for the war in Europe. The war in Europe has been the only cause which has saved the fiscal policy of the party now in power from the most gigantic collapse ever witnessed in a civilized country. I believe it would not be the war in Europe we would have had the blackest times in the history of the American republic, compared to the depression under Cleveland's second administration and under the Wilson-German law would have been insignificant."

Republicans who joined in the debate included Senators Lodge, Smart, Granger, Callender and Weeks. Senators Thomas and Gore supported Senator Simmons and Underwood.

Peace Congress Called Off.

Geneva, Dec. 17 (Via Paris).—The peace congress at Bern has been postponed until spring, only half of the delegates being able to attend. France has refused to send representatives.

BATTERIES WHICH COST \$41,000,000 ARE UNMANNED, SAYS GARRISON

System of Coast Defense Most Formidable in World, Only It Lacks Officers and Men to Handle It.

YEAR NECESSARY TO MAKE MILITIA EFFECTIVE

Recommends Gigantic Guns to Keep Off Enemy Fleets; Marksmanship of Artillerymen Is Excellent.

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President Wilson probably will approve the form the second note shall take tomorrow in conference with Secretary Lansing. The secretary then will act without further suggestion from the president who will leave Washington tomorrow night on his wedding trip. Should the secretary determine, however, that the first demand of the president is necessary, he will go to wherever the executive may be. Should the situation become still more acute the president may be forced to shorten his honeymoon and return to Washington.

Austria Wants No Break.

From an authoritative Teutonic source came the information tonight that the Vienna government had no desire of being the cause of diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria being severed. It was said that if the second note left an avenue for it, the foreign office probably would see fit to agree to all the demands made by the United States.

Full Militia Strength.

On October 1, the full strength of the organized militia was 8,792 officers and men, 85,758 of whom were in the United States. 14,410 of this number being on duty on or near the Mexican border. The militia in the United States was reduced from 9,721 in 1914 to 17,786, the year having been 13,512, of which nearly 90 per cent were born in the United States.

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MOST DRASTIC NOTE TO VIENNA IN PREPARATION BY WASHINGTON

Reply Is Not Satisfactory, Failing to Meet Any Demand Made by the United States Government.

AUSTRIA ANXIOUS NOT TO SEVER RELATIONS

No Lengthy Exchange of Views Will Be Permitted by President; Some Facts May Be Stated.

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LATIN-AMERICANS ARE HERE FOR CONFERENCE

New York, Dec. 17.—Twenty-four Latin-American delegates from Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina and Brazil, who will represent their countries, the second year of the American scientific congress, are to be held in Washington beginning December 27, reached here today on the steamship Costa Rica from South America.

The party was in charge of Robert H. Jeffrey, American minister to Uruguay, and was met by Assistant Secretary of War Henry K. Duggan and Dr. Samuel H. Kneeland, of the Carnegie Institute for Medical Research.

Among the delegates was Dr. Valdo Brand, director of the Institute de Biologia of Rio de Janeiro. Dr. Brand is to give a special demonstration of the experiments with venereal disease conducted for the purpose of determining an antidote not only for syphilis, but to ascertain if syphilis can be effectively an agent in counteracting the ravages of certain diseases of the human body. Dr. Brand brought with him a collection of twenty varieties of poisonous snakes, which will be presented to the New Museum of Natural History after they have been exhibited before the congress.

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